LETTER FROM GAIL HAMILTON. REFORM ASPECTS OF NOT RETAINING MR. TYNER IN HIS OLD PLACE-MR. KEY-MP. THOMPSON'S AP-

WASHBURN'S REMOVAL-THE CUSTOM-HOUSE-MR. EVARIS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In the Summer of 1876 Mr. Tyner was made Postmaster-General by President Grant. As he had been Assistant Postmaster-General, his promotion might, at first blush, seem to be in the line of Civil Service Reform; but that is a delusion. We have The Nation newspaper's authority for saying that he owed his appointment to that old war-horse of the Senate Ring, Mr. Morton. He was "a strong supporter of the Morton policy in the South." says The Nation of July 13, 1870, and "got his present office for voting for the Force bill last year. For a Reform Cabinet there was but one course toward Mr. Typer-turn him out neck and heels. On the contrary, the Reformers suddenly discovered that "when he was promoted to she Postmaster-Generalship in July, 1876, he brought to the discharge of its duty marked ability;" that "his business abilities and long experience in postal matters would be of value to the Government;" that "he is not only an efficient officer, but a pleasing gentleman in manners and address," and that "his to perform the duties of a position with which he was thoroughly familiar, would give promise of continued efficiency in the postal ervice." So it seems his promotion for a purely political and even a very questionable reason was just as good in its results as if he had been promoted m Civil Service Reform principles; and that the Reformers, burning for a radical change, could find no better man than the one whom that corrupt pelitician, Senator Morton, had put in as a reward for being his serviceable tool.

After all this, there was, on Reform grounds, still but one course to take regarding Mr. Tyner: retain him in the position for which he had so thoroughly proved his fitness. Not so, Mr. Tyner was displaced and Mr. Key, of whom I yenture to say the country at large had never heard in connection with the postal service, was put in his place. And Mr. Key's first announcement of radical change in his department was the declaration that "he had no intention of making any changes and that he desired to run the machine about as his distinguished Southern Democrats "oppose the Administration, the President will be compelled to use his official | South," natrosace in such a way as to give him strength in his own party; whereas, should Southern Demoerats wisely extend him a support, he will be able to deal his patronage to them liberally. His most brilliant feat in the Reform Administration, which will not mix politics with business, and will have no appointment except for fitness, was the appointment on the recommendation of two Northern Democrats and two Southern "carpet-baggers," for the purpose of "showing that he was not governed by any prejudice against Northern Republicans," of a man who had been dismissed the public service, and the subsequent discharge of the same man on the representations of an anonymous traveler. Here I think the Reformers are right, and that this is a radical change. I recollect no other instance of a Cabinet Minister, within two months of his appointment, personally and directly pledging Mr. Key in his place, for I do not believe that Mr. | which Secretary Sherman has made was not begun Typer, with all the training of his Ringmaster Morten, would ever have been equal to the accomplishment of this feat, "But when it comes to the Secretary Sherman says, with unquestionable truth, Hayes's Administration. It is a pity that a man mere parformance of the people's post-office that he "never suffered more pain in his life than cannot go to the polls and express his preferences for business I cannot agree with that exubernut be did in the removal of employés;" and he says, one of two men running for judicial positions with-Reformer who declares, in allusion to Mr. Tyner's reluctant acceptance of a subordinate position, that Ole Bull condescends to play second fiddle." I think that Civil Service Reform is standing on what it is no reformer, had not thought of claiming merit. As, oughly canvassed by the politicians, and the conpleased to call its head, when it asks Ole Bull to play | however, Mr. Morrill could not be continued in the

the upon the head of some unlucky special agent same, will be tell us which rule of the new Reform with the party managers themselves. If the Demowho seems not to have the knack of knowing what | schedule it is which lays down "shattered health" | crats carry the State it will be because the Repubto say and what to understand without saying. This as a qualification for office, and which one it is that I lean managers give it away. There are no signs of specially stupid agent blurts out that "the under- prescribes the use of collectorships as a compensa- popular disatisfaction with the course of the Adstanding when he was appointed was that he should | tion ? I am not censuring the President's action. 1 | ministration, and if there is here and there a Repub aid his party friends in organizing an Administration | rejoice in it. I only do not see wherein it is a "radiparty in your State; you were appointed to do the | falness ? Is " wealth " a Reform "cause" for dismistration party, and in view of his chief's declaration sity and accept things as they are, but if Civil Serthat the putronage was to be used to strengthen the | vice Reform were in strict operation I should think | corruptibility executed by Mr. Key, in his letter of June 15, does not seem particularly imposing. I am inclined to think that the special agent was more in his law-office in Cincinnati, with Satan standing frank than false. "I cannot, I dare not, I will not," says this Cabinet Casabianca, "give special privi- chief still for his busy hands to do. lege to any agent." The gentleman doth protest | One of the most corrupt practices and crying evils too much, methinks. The fearlessness, the self- of the New-York Custom-house, and one which the sacrifice, the heroism with which the Postmaster- new Civil Service Reform is to extirpate root and General sits in his easy chair at the Post-Office, and branch, is allowing officers to retain their situations marshals his special agents to do battle with the and receive their salaries while pursuing some other ferocious foes of the Post-Office Department, is enough to create a soulunder the ribs of death. We always supposed, until Mr. Key came, that the by Reformers, "engage and expect to receive the postul service was a comparatively tame and peaceful affair; but one blest upon his bugle-horn—and and having enunciated this proposition, the same down the glen ride armed men whose blood shall Reformers acquaint as that "Secretary Evarts drove stain the heather! "On horseback and stage lines, down from the State Department to-day to the Suprobably and properly for a dog-day fog or a January argue the care of the Vanderbilt will before the thaw they may be allowed to turn in-but no, Surrogate's Court for a fee of \$50,000;" and "the we find as we read on that they are not going to be allowed to drizzle out of it that way. preme Court of the United States and argued a case "Night and day, in all sorts of weather," this martinet involving large interests in behalf will have his trained warriors sesuring the country | Chesapeake and Ohio Canai Company agains in headlong hunt for lost letters and pilfering post- the State of Virginia;" and "Mr. Evacts Lin

But what inspiriting views of the postal service | and altogether it would appear from the newspapers we should have missed had that special agent hap-peased not to write his official inter just at this Mr. Evarts was absent from his post longer than to be I-just in some to give Mr. Key an opportunity | was Mr. Fish during the eight years of his Secreto parry and qualify his impredent promise and still | taryship. Why is it any worse for a (welve-hundred more imprudent threat that the patronage of the dollar Custom-bouse clerk to eke out his salary Post-Office Department should be used to uphold or | qualifie business than it is for an \$8,000 Cabine east down the Southern Democracy according as officer? "But Mr. Evarts is not a rich amo," says that stiff-necked party should bend or refuse to bend one, " and the discrable pittance paid to the secreto the yoke of the Administration :- just in time also | tary of State and miscailed salary, will little more for me to interpalate into my proof Mr. Key's dar- chan pay his house-rent." Is it not the same piting war-whoop of reform, should out in public tance that Secretary Fish received, and will it not to the Special Agent, but nor quite loud enough to go as far toward paying Mr. Evaris's house-n drown the sibilant echoes of that unfortunate as it did toward paying Mr. Fish's And if Mr. private whisper to his brother, which somehow Evaris could not live on it, could be not give to the found its way over all the monutain sales!

satisfied with the appointment of Mr. Thompson of Indiana to the office of Secretary of the Navy, though tary." The late Mr. A. T. Stewart's business ennobedy, it seems, had even thought of him as a gagements were under before he was appointed Cabinet officer. But when Judge Patterson of Terre Secretary under the lais corrupt Administration, Haute asked President Hayes bow he came to think but he renounced the secretaryahip. "Mr. Evaris of 'Dick' Thompson as a member of his Cabinet, the says that his salary alone would cut but a sorry President said: 'Nearly forty years ago I heard him | figure in meeting his family expenses," and so make a speech in Columbus, Ohio. I stood a square | the leading member of the Administration of Reaway, but I heard distinctly every word of his form which is to inaugurate the reign of integrity

decked and distorted as to be a practical falsehood; representative of our country in all relations with but none the less is it incumbent on the Civil Service | foreign Powers, the head of the State I partment Refermer to point out that racically changed rule of this Government, leaves the capital to plead a

Secretary Robeson has long been the awful exam- whose composition and constitution make one of his ple of the Reformers. The Revelations of Iniquity which we have been promised in his Department a vacancy exists which it may at any time become have made our blood run cold with delightful anticipations. "Secretary Thompson," says the Reformer, | many times during the Belkmap trial were Washwhetting o'r appetite, " is devoting his entire time | ington officials warned of the dangers of extrava-(excending his labors even far into the night) to a gance and of inordinate ascial ambition and dis- clearness in his inaugural address.

most thorough investigation of the business of the | play ! How fervently were they exhorted to prac Navy Department." Angels might weep at the spectacle of that blessed saint and martyr sitting up till half-past 11 o'clock, "rasling" with Mr. Robeson's accounts, while an aureole of millers and midges and mosquitoes and June-bugs, which his solitary gas-light has attracted, beat their devil's tattoo POINTMENT-CASE OF MIL MORRILL-COLLECTOR around his devoted head.

But like the cruel King we "bear to look on tor-

are," booyed up by the firm faith that Secretary Robeson is going to catch it; and in the next paragraph but one the same Reformer tells us that "it may be said that in spite of reports to the contrary, which have been freely circulated lately, be has as yet sinned at all.

discovered no evidence of dishonesty in the administration of his predecessor!" Why then, thunders a disappointed people, is he sitting up o' nights? Dishonesty is all there is of it. We were promised a feast of fat things, and if there is no fraud, Secretary Thompson might as well turn down the gas and go home! But no. "He does find that a system of conducting the business of the department different from that which he will pursue and from that which he believes the law authorizes was prevalent under

the last Administration."

That is better than nothing, as the good old lady said when she found that though her son had given up the eternal punishment of hell fire he did believe n a scorehing purgatory. But it is rather disappointing to find it all whittled down to a difference in the construction of law between Secretary Robeson and Secretary Thompson. And as Secretary Robeson was a lawyer of high standing at the New-Jersey bar when he was called into the Grant Cabinct, as he was for some years Attorney-General of his State and descended from a line of Attorney-Generals in a State noted for its legal talent, perhaps the scoundrel is as likely to be correct in his construction as the silver-tongued Chrysostom of the Columbus speech.

Last August, in a public speech at Cinemnati, Mr. Schurz said: "I predict with as much assurance as things still to come can be predicted [of course such a master of English as Mr. Schurz knows that things if elected . . . will keep faithful public servants in their effices against all attempts to have them replaced by the political tools, or the personal favorites, of party leaders. 'Honesty, competency, and fidelity, will be regarded by him as the only decisive qualifications for public employ-

On March 13, a Reform paper announces that "ex-Gov. Aiken of South Carolina, an old Whig, who prodecessor had done." His chief recorded exposition | has been acting with the Democrats a few years, f Civil Service Reform principles is that if the | will be Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., as another olive branch to the old Whig element of the

> I have not the smallest objection to ex-Gov. Aiken's appointment, but on which twig of the olive branch blooms the honesty, competency or fidelity, for which alone Gov. Aiken should be appointed ?

The same paper says: "Ex-Secretary Morrill's appointment as Collector of Unstoms at Portland, will be approved by nearly everybody. After twenty PROBABLE ASPECTS OF THE FALL CAMPAIGN-ITS years of continuous public service . . . Secretary Morrill retires from the Treasury Depart-

ment hopelessly shattered in health, and very poor in purse. This office, which will give him a moderare income, was very cheerfully vacated by the President, Mr. Israel Washbarn, who has occupied an Auditor. The election is in itself of trifling imit sixteen years, being reputed wealthy."

As Mr. Morrill filled his secretaryship with great pledged President Hayes to keep faithful public to be filled are occupied by Democrats or Repubteral patronage as pay for vales. Civil Ser- reform neophyte to see why Mr. Morrill was not re- and the election need not excite any great interest eform this well to displace Mr. Tyner, and put | tained in the Treasury. The reduction of force conorably, "that his predecessor had testified and told him that the force must be reduced"-claiming and that by his ballot he is sustaining or assailing and hadde and puts in the street-organ man to Treasury. I am heartily glad that he was cratic the result will indicate Republican dissatis-Nor does the matter seem to be materially mended | The Reformer, I trust, takes altogether too gloomy a | trying to make it appear in advance that the people by Mr. Key's late sudden outburst of Sparian vir- view of Mr. Morril's physical condition; but all the are displeased, but the truth is, all the trouble is office. But did Mr. Washburn share in the cheerat his elbow in demoniac despair of finding any mis-

whole working time of those whom they employ : gone to Albany to argue in a horse railroad ease; country the noble speciacie of a great man dying "Everybody," says the same Reformer, "scents well greatly for lack of it? "Bur Mr. Everts's legal salvery voice, and his wonderful eloquence impressed and economy leads off into practices of doubtful promess that I have never forgotten it." If there is any truth in this, it is probably so leading member of the Administration, the which makes silvery eloquence in ac inland orator the requi of "fitness" for Secretaryship of the Navy. viser of the President argues a case before a tribunal official daties; a tribunal in which at this moment

Mr. Evarts's official dety to assist in filling. How

tice frugality and decency by living within their in-come! With what vigilance, with what zeal, with what intense and immense moral effect will this Administration pounce upon the wretched underling who is fattening upon the spoils of his \$1,500 office in a custom-house and making out briefs in the off hours, while Mr. Evarts darts back and forth between law court and State Department like a weaver's shuttle!

Just here the Reformers seem to have heard a rust ling in the tops of the mulberry trees and to have taken decency out of pawn long enough to affirm that Mr. Evaris has seen the error of his ways, and will go and sin no more.

I am very glad to hear it; but Mr. Fish never

Let me do Mr. Evarts the justice to say that nonof this Reform huilaballoo appears to come from him. But when the Reformers have fairly yoked themselves to their ear of Juggernant and sound the loud timbrel to assemble the faithful, they must jump and thump and bump ahead, no matter whose bones rattle over the stones! GAIL HAMILTON.

June 14, 1877. P. S.-Some days after my last letter had gone to THE TRIBUNE, the statement appeared that Mr. Scharz was much annoyed by the report that he was paying his debts to Mr. Schneider; that Mr. Schurz never had any business connection with Mr. Schneider; and that all be had done was to become sponsor

for the character and standing of Mr. Schneider. Mr. Schurz has a right to be annoved; but no mis fortune hath happened unto him but such as is common to public men. I can easily believe that the story was entirely false; but it came from precisely the same Reform papers that so industriously slandered his predecessors in the name of Reform, and my point is just as strong against the Reformera who swallowed it without wincing. Mr. Schutz was no more wronged by the slander that he was paying his personal debts in appointing Mr. Schneider than was Mr. Chandler by the slander that he was providing for his personal friends in appointing come cannot be predicted at aill, that Gov. Hayes, Mr. Gaylord. Perhaps Mr. Schurz will presently come to believe that a part at least of that national corruption which made him so uncomfortable during our Centennial Year festered only on the tongue of

And now comes Mr. Brestano, an honored Con-And now comes Mr. Breatano, an honored Congressman from Mr. Schneider's own city of Chicago, to embroil us still further by publicly saying that Mr. Schneider cheats his relatives, does not pay his debts, is generally a comberer of the ground, and was torced to withdraw in consequence. So that, unbappity, Mr. Schurz finds himself placed in the embarrassing attitude of commending to his fellow-members of the Cabinet a dishonest and unafit man for a responsible foreign appointment. All this may have been a matural and pardonable error on the part of Mr. Schurz-whom I take to be a man of integrity—but how lucky that it was not committed by tien, Logan or Schutor Ogiesby or any other political war-horse of lilinois!

HAYES AND THE CAMERONS.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW POLICY. SMAIL IMPORTANCE-A GRAVER QUESTION TO I FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 .- Pennsylvania elects next portance, for there are no members of the Legislatore to be chosen, and it is of no consequence to one satisfaction to the country, and as Mr. Schutz citizen in a thousand whether the three state offices servants in their offices, it is difficult for a confiding licans. Both parties will make good nominations, inside the Commonwealth or any at all outside its borders, were it not for the fact that the country at by him. Secretary Morrill was as strenuously and large will insist upon looking at the result as an as painfully engaged in it as Secretary Sherman. expression of opinion upon the meries of President out feeling that the eyes of the nation are upon him, no merit for continuing Mr. Morril's reform-for the Government at Washington; but so it is. Alwhich Mr. Morrill also, being a mere politician, and ready the bearings of the coming election are therclusion reached that if Pennsylvania goes Demoprovided with even "a moderate income" outside it. | faction with Hayes's policy. The politicians are

Are the leaders, then, angry at the change of attiof the Post-Office Department." Now, in sal from office after 16 years of faithful occupancy tude toward the South ! Not at all-they don't care view of the special agent's assertion that he under- and 26 years of faithful and "continuous public any more for Louisiana than for Alaska; but they stood that he was to aid in building up an Adminis- service f" I am content to make a virtue of neces- are alarmed at the civil service ideas of the President, and fear that there may be a new distribution of the offices which will break down the Cameron domina-Administration in the South, the war-drace of in- Mr. Washburn would still be in the Portland colwonderfully perfect machine organization. At the head of it are the Camerons, father and son. Every Federal office is filled by their active partisans; the charmen of the State and County Committees are their supporters, and in almost every county controlled by the party there is a local ring of officeholders linked in with the big State ring. The loss the control of the Federal patronage would cripthe Cameron power. If the offices are given to e men who are disposed to organize and lead an opposition faction, the Cameron directory will, in all bability, be broken down completely, for its strength is not in popular confidence, but wholly in its ability to parcel out the spoils, and the shrewd-

ss with which it exercises this power. The Cameron chaque understand very well that a crisis has come in their affairs, and they are meeting and even on foot"—think of special agents walking preme Court Camber in the Capitol to argue a it with a good deal of boldness. They are not to their business!—"In rain, sunshine and storm"— case;" and "Bir. Evar's has gone to New-York to whining and begging about the White House, but they coolly give the Administration to understand that, if their friends are to be reformed out of the Federal offices, Pennsylvania cannot go Republican part Fall. In the mean time, before it is determined. whether Civil Service Reform or Cameronism is to control in the appointments to office in the State, bey will allow no indorsement of President Hayes y the rank and file of the party. Conventions have been held lately in the four strongest Republican counties-Allegheny, Phinadelphia, Lancaster, and Bradford-counties that gave more than double the November-and in not one of them was a word allowed to be said by resolution sustaining the President's policy. Resolutions of indorsement were tabled is Allegheny and Philadelphia, in Lancaster a lead silence was enforced, and in Bradford the Haye men made a fight in the cancuses, and were

Here is an unmistakable throwing down of the gauntlet to the President. The Camerons do not wait for him to attack them. They demand that he nall pledge himself to let them alone in the enjoyat of the spoils, and they warn him that if he refuses they will give the State to the Democrats, and thus deal a heavy blow at his administration. And they can carry out their threats. The party organization is wholly in their grasp, and however warmly the masses may approve the President's course, there is no time to supplant the old efficient machinery with something new that will do its work. Victory in Pennsylvania has been for years the re-salt of complete organization. If the men who have hold of the crambs and leaves of the Republican ma-Vision v in Pennsylvania has been for years the result of complet organization. If the men who have hold of the cranks and levers of the Republican machine choose to let go, it will certainly on hato the ditch. What is the Previoent to do? Surrender to the Camerons? If his takes this course he is lost, for he forfeits at once the respect and support of the reform chement in his partly all over the country. Everybody knows that nowhere else is the application of a sife of service reform more needed than in Pennsylvania. If body now as if the policy adopted at Washington is one of delay and compromise. I hope lads not the case. The only was course is for the Freedent to hew dean up to the line of reform he has a massion, no matonly whe course is for the Prescale. Sout, no make of the line of reform he has a grand out, no maker what may become of the chips. If he does not me will make a ranged place of work. It is of no real consequence was there Peansylvania goes Republican or not next Fail, out he success of the Administration and the future of the National Republican party depend upon the faichty and theroughness with which the President gives effect to the themes of Coverament he counciled with such admirable of Coverament he counciled with such admirable.

BRITISH TOPICS.

PARLIAMENT, RUSSIA, AND THE PRESS. THE SUEZ CANAL TO BE DEFENDED-MR. JENKINS'S VAGARIES-THE RUSSIAN PLEDGES-INJUSTICE TO THE LATE MR. MOTLEY-A RADICAL PAPER FOR SALE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, June 9.-The week in Parliament has been signalized by the production of the Sucz dispatches, by a row over the Women's Suffrage bill, by a personal quarrel between Sir Robert Peel and Sir Edward Watkin, by the extinguishment ffor the moment only, I fear,) of the irrepressible Mr. Edward Jenkins, by the defeat of well-meant efforts to soften the barbarous discipline of the English prisons, and by the defeat of Mr. P. A. Taylor's resolution in favor of opening museums and galleries on Sundays. Not a great calendar of things accomplished certainly.

But the Suez matter, in which Parliament had no share whatever, is not only most important, but has been, so far as we can now judge, thoroughly well managed by the Government. This is one point on which the Government and the country are heartily agreed. Lord Derby's declaration that England will defend and protect and maintain the Suez Canal at all hazards and against all comers is approved, I will venture to say, by nine Englishmen out of ten whose approval is worth having. I said long ago in discussing the parchase of the Suez Canal shares, that they were worth all they cost if only because that act was the hoisting of a flag which England could never afterward haul down without dishonor. Lord Derby has now nailed the flag to the mast. So long as England has a ship or a gun left, that flag will be fought for. In the face of all Europe, defying sobody but consulting nobody, she has taken upon herself the perpetual guardianship of the highway to India. And see what a cordial greeting a few courageons words elicit! See how heartily M. de Lesseps and the French Eoreign Office, saturated as they are, or were, with fealousy of England, adhere to Lord Derby's declaration! See how readily Russia herself responds through Prince Gertchakoff with a pledge that Russia has no designs upon the canal. Only the hourse voice of Mr. Edward Jenkins is heard in remonstrance against a decision which insures to England and to the whole maritime world the unfettered use of a great maritime route, the indispensable link be tween Europe and Asia, between West and East. It is difficult to treat Mr. Jenkins seriously. It is even difficult to treat him politely. He is a political outlaw, his hand against every man, and the greatest admirer of parliamentary decorum might swell the chorus of derision with which that unseasona ble meddler was put to silence and-one would fain hope-to shame. It may be doubted whether Sir William Harcourt's subsequent efforts to extract turther information on the subject from the Government might not better have been left unmade. ask Sir William's pardon for mentioning him in the same breath with Mr. Jenkius, and there is, in fact, no similarity between the questions they put or the

There is no reason to doubt that the points of the note brought by Count Schouvaloff from Prince Gortebakoff, in reply to Lord Derby's communication of May 6, are correctly given in the papers. I heard them repeated the day before their publication in substantially the same terms. They include assur ances respecting the Sucz Canal and Egypt, Constan tinople and the Dardanelles, and the Persian Gulf and they are so complete, save possibly on one point as to tie the hands of the British Government, if it really contemplated hostile intervention. Russia has no designs on Egypt, none on the Canal, none or the Persian Gulf. As for the Dardanelles, the right to a passage through them is a question to be settled by the European Powers in concert; not by any one (or two) of them acting apart from the others. The most express piedges are given that Russia has no intention of annexing Constantinople. But Prince Gortchakoff does not go so far as to say that military reasons may not oblige Russia to take temporar possession of the Turkish capital. There is the one point of danger. It may still be possible for Lord Beaconsfield to avail himself of English susceptibility on this point and dispatch by and by an Euglish corps d'armée to anticipate the Russian advantoward Constantinople. That, at any rate, is what those who know him best and sympathize least with his views most fear at present.

views they hold.

In the debate on woman's suffrage, nothing new was said, but the circumstances-the raging of a great man, and the possible imminence of a greater -gave unusual force to Mr. Butt's demonstration of the impracticability of the proposal. No partisan of female voting has ever answered the objection party in his State." "You were not," siernly rejoins this Boutus of Reform, "you were not ap"cheerfully vacated" Mr. Washburn out of the
abandoned, there are at least two independents or tween Mr. Courtney on the one side and the majority on the other. Mr. Courtney rose to speak when the House wanted to divide. They would not lister to him, but howled at him, and though he kept hi legs till the moment arrived when the rules of the House brought the scene to an end, hardly a word of his speech was audible. The majority-a majority recruited from both sides of the House-believed that Mr. Courtney was talking out the resolution in order to prevent the taking of the division, which would have disclosed the weakness of its supporters. That was not quite so. Mr. Courtney had no such purpose when he rose, but, finding that his opponents would not listen to the few words he meant to say, he took his revenge on them by depriving them of their division, and the increased majority they would undoubtedly have scored. It was not a wise thing to do. Mr. Courtney is a young member, with more respect for brains than for acres, and makes it a little too clear that he does not venerate the high-colored young Tories of acres without brains People who witnessed it speak of the scene as most disgraceful, and the patriotic Briton notes with regret that even a Turk should have beheld it. Midhat Pasha was in the gallery. I believe that not only would the opponents of female suffrage have mustered in much greater force than ever before, but that its actual supporters

would have been fewer. The Acodemy of to-day has a long and interesting notice of Mr. Motley by the historian Mr. S. R. Gardiner. It is sufficiently critical to make its eulogy of real value; and Mr. Gardiner's name gives weight to his judgment. His chief complaints against Mr. Motley are his partisanship against the Spaniards, and his too complex account of diplomatic struggles. He could be just to a man whom he disliked, but he could not be just to a cause which he disliked." None the less does Mr. Gardiner praise Mr. Motley's work heartily and deplore his death as . " a great loss to the literature which is common to both branches of one race."

The Athenaum, true to its policy of ignoring or dighting whatever is American, has nothing to add to the few cold lines in which a week ago it announced Mr. Motley's death-about as many as it devotes this week to Mr. S. O. Beeton, a cookery book publisher, but hardly as warm. It does, indeed, find room for a brief letter from a Hague correspondent, but its own tribute to Mr. Metley is the tribute of silence-a silence which argues either enmity or indifference to the death of one of the foremost historians of this generation.

that our friend Mr. William Winter was at the wedding, and made a speech at the wedding breakfast. To that peculiarly British "institution" Mr. Winter, having had personal experience, now refers with subdued dislike. Yet he made a very graceful

would probably have done better to found a new | doubled. journal than to continue one which had long since ceased to command public support. Yet it has been well edited and apparently well managed—certainly

A little boy in Washington played doctor and administered a fatal dose of benzine to his sister the other day. It takes practice to stand bearing. journal than to continue one which had long since

it has been well advertised-and I know of no particular reason for its failure except that people will not buy it. Mr. Minto has not made the paper too radical, nor given too much space to the special causes with which Mr. Taylor's name is identified. The writing in it has often been exceedingly good, sometimes brilliant, and never, since Mr. Minto has been in charge, commonplace. An attempt to push the sale by help of a story in weekly parts has met with no success. The \$3,000 invested in this romantic scheme has not returned a solitary sixpence. There was some talk not long since of the paper being bought by Mr. John Morley, but Mr. Morley finds his work already heavy enough, and declined both this and another similar proposal.

GEN. BADEAU'S RECEPTION.

FURTHER HONORS TO GEN. GRANT. DINING AT LORD HOUGHTON'S-GEN. GRANT'S MANY ENGAGEMENTS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, June 9 .- The lionizing of Gen. Grant continues that process of which Miss Martineau, who fancied herself its victim, but who knew really so little of it, speaks with half-affected horror. Since the reception on Tuesday at Mr. Pierrepont's, the General has dined at Lord Houghton's and at the Duke of Devenshire's, and attended a reception given in his honor at Gen. Badeau's. There was a gathering, also, at Lord Houghton's, for which a whip" was sent out, an precedented in its severity. with the result of bringing together just such a crush as delights the Londoner's heart. Of Gen. Grant's visit to Bath, and the honors that awaited him there, I need not speak. You will have had a full chronicle of them already. You will remark, moreover, that even the London papers, which gave full accounts of Gen. Grant's welcome in Liverpoo and in Manchester, but which have been almost ilent about him since his arrival here, resome their history of his movements as soon as he reappears outside of the metropolis. This is a peculiarity of what passes for metropolitan journalism. prise which reaches to Asia Minor or Central Africa r Louisiana is paralyzed in London itself, and what provincial press to describe.

The reception in Gen. Badean's pleasant house in Beaufort Gardens was naturally less numerous than that in Mr. Pierrepont's spacious mansion, but not less perfect in its kind. Gen. Badeau has long had a large acquaintance in society. His present position as aid-de-camp-up-waiting to Gen. Grant, I understand, has been conferred upon him from Washington. It involves constant attendance upon his chief, and brings him back into circles which of late his devotion to official and literary labors has perhaps rather led him to neglect. A large proportion of the guests who were present on Tuesday at the Legation reappeared last night at Gen. Badeau's; with many additions to their number.

I hear that all of Gen. Grant's evenings down to June 26, when he leaves London, are now taken up with engagements of one kind or another; and on nany evenings his promises are two or three deep. The feeling shown to him is extremely cordial abeit I did hear an Englishman say that he thought, onsidering all things, a little more attention might have been paid to ex-President Davis when he was in the country-especially in Liverpool. But it is not the habit in this part of the world to adhere too pertinaciously to losing or lost causes. G. W. S.

ACTIVITY AT THE BLACK HILLS.

A FRESH MIGRATION-BANDS EXPLORING THE BIG HORN COUNTRY FOR GOLD-A GREAT CATTLE REGION FOUND.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CANTONMENT RENO, Wroming Territory, June .-After a long senson of quiet this camp has again be ome the scene of considerable activity, and appearances adjente that in a short time we will be in the midst of a tave been coming in for the past few days on their way to the Big Horn Mountains. Yesterday a train of several wagons arrived, accompanied by 70 men. The late arrivals enticipate a large emigration during the Summer, some contemplating a trip to them this Summer. The route hence to the Big Horn country is not long, and it is easily traveled.

ing capabilities of the latter region. Old pioneers have implicit confidence in the existence of large quantities of old. They regard the Big Horn Mountains as the great the margin or out-cropping. As early as last Fall and Winter, before the Indian treubles were settled, diventurous miners penetrated into this country izations, which culminated in 1870, began. Finally, and builted themselves is the vicinity of the conformal. men would have to wage. The incident which and husted themselves in the vicinity of the cantoument marks this year's debate is the angry struggle bethe earliest opportunity to proceed to the mountains and take advantage of the first prospecting there. several of these small parties are now searching about in duces which bitherto the Indians have forbidden any white man to approach. It is impossible to tell who that left here is prospecting in the mountains or lying dead and scalped on the plains, as the undertaking is equivalent to putting one's life at hazned and taking the hances. The facts manifest in a striking manner the atter recklessness of the pioneer miner.

Five companies of the 5th Cavalry are en route to this camp, and expected to arrive in three or four days. The force stationed at this point will be about midway between Dealwood in the Biack Halls and the objective
point of miners bound for the Big Horn country, and
directly on the road which lies along the valley of the
Powder River for a long distance. This valley is a
marked feature of the country, and presents more opportunities for acquiring a competence to an industricus
man than all the inines in the mountains. The country
is admirably adapted for stockeralsing. Every facility is presented, and, to crown all, the climate
is such that stock would require in shelter besides that
formished by Lie woost growing along the lonks of the
river. The plains are capable of festing an indefinite
number of certile. The advantages are so apparent that
already persons are failing of selecting claims and investing capital in cattle even before the existence of gold
is affected. At all events this entire valley will be setted and filled wiff cattle ranches within two or three
certs. erce stationed at this point will be about midway be-

tjed and filled with cattle ranches which two or three years.

The Indian question appears to be decided so far as it affects the safety of the miners. Small parties and individuals will still be exposed to dansar, but no organized attack by the Sioux need be apprehended. Their pawer has been pre ty thoraughly broken by the events of the late war. There is, and far a long time will be, danger to stranging white nen in this vicinity, as there is in any findan locality to unprotected whites. Heretofore the Government has experienced the utmost difficulty in maintaining military posts in the country, and maily abandoned to the Sioux a chain of Forts extracting through the land from Port Fetterman 200 miles to the West but the spirit of the Sioux is so har subdued that we have experienced no lossific nanifestations fro a them whatever, though occupying a pomer to repress any stranging bands from the will close the last general Indian war of

THE PEACH CROP.

A LARGE VIELD-PREDICTED BY A MARYLAND GROWER -REDUCED PREIGHT RATES TO THE WEST,

BALTIMORE, June 21 -Col. Edward Wilkins. Collector of the Port, has just returned from Kent County, where he went on Saturday to make a hasty in spection of the peach crop. He is the largest peach-grower in the State, having about 100,000 trees, and has done much toward the development of that rapidly-growing interest. The late frests, he said, had damaged the crop, but until the stone hardens it is almost impossi-ble to estimate with any degree of necuracy its extent. Mr. Jefferson's daughter was married this week to | Early in the season it was expected the yield would be Mr. B. L. Farjeon, an author of repute, and I hear an extraordinary one, and but for the late cold snaps such would doubtless have been the case. Notwithsta this, however, the crop will fully equal that of last year, Col. Wilkins has received a letter from J. T. Budd, a large peach-grower at Mabiletown, Del., which says that several railroad companies, in a spirit of determination to make the shipment of peaches West a success, have made a reduction of 30 per cent from the rates of 1875. subdued dislike. Yet he made a very graceful speech; quite unlike, therefore, what the Briton is in the habit of hearing on such occasions. Mr. Jefferson begins his engagement at the Haymarket on Monday, and London will at last have a chance of seeing him in something beside Rip Vao Winkie. The Examiner is for sale, its present proprietor, Mr. P. A. Taylor, having at last grown weary of the burden. The sum he is said to have lost in his experiment is larger than I like to name. He took over the paper at a time when it had sunk so low that he would probably have done better to found a new to make the shophed of peaches weat a nices. In made a reduction of 30 per cent from the rates of 1875. A carbona of beaches (16,009 pounds) can now be shipped from Middledown to Chicago for \$210, egainst to made the shophed of peaches weat a nices of 1875. A carbona of beaches (16,009 pounds) can now be shipped from Middledown to Chicago for \$210, egainst to made the shophed of peaches weat a nices of 1875. A carbona of beaches (16,009 pounds) can now be shipped from Middledown to Chicago for \$210, egainst to made the shophed of peaches (16,009 pounds) can now be shipped from Middledown to Chicago for \$210, egainst to made the shophed of peaches (16,009 pounds) can now be shipped from Middledown to Chicago for \$210, egainst to made the shophed of peaches (16,009 peonds) can now be shipped from Middledown to Chicago for \$210, egainst to made the shophed of peaches (16,009 peonds) can now be shipped from Middledown to Chicago for \$210, egainst to made the shophed from Middledown to Chicago for \$210, egainst to made the shophed from Middledown to Chicago for \$210, egainst to the shop peaches (16,009 peaches (16,009

NON-PARTISAN GOVERNMENT LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED. GOOD RESULTS OF THE SYSTEM AS TRIED IN NEW-YORK-INSTANCES-THE POLICE BOARD-WHY IT SHOULD BE PRESERVED NON-PARTISAN. To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: I do not belong to the school that believes, of

professes to believe, that office-holders should have nothing to do with politics. On the contrary, I believe that the interests of the country and the welfare of the people depend upon the existence of strong and thoroughly organized parties, each struggling to secure the confidence of electors by glving them good government. I became satisfied, however, more than 25 years ago, that the true interest of the City of New-York could be best subserved by making several of its departments nen-partisannot by the exclusion of politicians but by the appointment of equal numbers of Whigs and Democrats, taking care that they were men of ability and integrity. The first non-partisan experiment was an Emigrant Commission, under whose anspices those beneficent institutions and splendid structures upon Wa d's Island grew up, and where the destitute emigrant and the erphans of emigrants have been maintained and educated without one dollar's expense to the city. From 1830 to 1854 the encroachments from New-York and Brooklyn of docks, wharf, and pier own-

ers proceeded so recklessly as to peril the unvigation and ruin the commerce of our harbor and city. The Legislature passed a law authorizing the Governor to appoint ave commissioners, with ample powers, tor the protection of navigation and commerce. The commissioners were to appoint experienced surveyors to regulate the construction of docks, wharves and piers, and to establish an exterior line beyond which in future there should be no obstructions. Much anxiety was felt by the merchants, who knew the importance of securing a commission consisting of enlightened and practical men, but men beyond the reach of all personal, political, or pecuniary influences. That commission was made as nearly non-partisan as practicable. It consisted of James Bowen of New-York, John Vanderbilt of Kings, happens in London is left for the most part to the George W. Patterson of Chantauqua, Pres King of St. Lawrence, and John A. Talcott of Erie. Mesers. Bowen, Patterson, and Talcott were Whigs; Messrs. King and Vanderbilt were Democrats. The Commissi acted in perfect harmony and discharged their duties with such impartiality, justice, and wisdom as to secure universal approval. They reclaimed for the State lands worth more than twice as much as the expenses of the Commission. Then came a non-partisan Board of Charities and Correction Commissioners. That board was inaugurated by the appointment of Moses H. Grinnell and Simeon Draper, Whigs; Isaac Bell and James B. Nicholson, Democrats. This was a Whig concession, the Governor, the Legislature, and the City Controller, by whom the appointments were made, then being Whigs. When at the end of five years their terms expired, a Democratic Controller preserved faith by reappointing Messrs, Bell and Nicholson, Democrats, and by appointing James Bowen and Owen W. Brennan, Republicans. These gentlemen proved worthy of the trust confided to them. They were all active and influential politicians, but they separated their political from their official duties.

The original Central Park Commission was also non-partisan, and in other respects fortunately constituted. I say fortunately, because that great city enterprise was laid out and adorned liberally, in good taste, and with strict economy. The first Park Commissioners, with a just sense of what was due to the present and future generations devoted them-selves faithfully to their daties, receiving a full dol-lar's worth of labor or material for every dollar they expended.

These auspicious results encouraged an effort in

favor of a non-partisan Police Board. Two years, however, were lost, because the Whigs, who were in power, were nawihing to give up political advantages so long enjoyed by their opponents. But in Gov. Seymour's time the political power of the State was divided, after frequent consultations, and toward the close of the section of the Legislature a Police Board, consisting of Judge Bosworth and Mr. before next October. In case gold is found or reported, this is not at all improbable, as the Black Hills are now very much overcrowded, while thousands are coming on Bergen, Republicans, was appointed. That Board, with the late John A. Kennedy as Superintendent, divorcing itself from party influences, gave the city, through an efficient and well disciplined force protection to persons and property. But unfortunately, while that board was perfecting its good work. Mr. McMarray died, and in supplying the vacancy faith was shamefully viowaree of mineral wealth of which the Black Hills are lated by a Republican Legislature and Governor. era dawned. Something more than a year ago the present Board, consisting of Gen. ("Baldy") Smith, Sidney Nichols, Democrats, Clinton Wheeler and Col. Erhardt, Republicans, was installed. These gentlemen, though entertaining, as every patriotic citizen should, decided political convictions, have imagurated a Police Commission of strict non-partisan character. They have labored with great courage, diligence and discrimination to promote the efficiency and usefulness of the department, and of its force. In their appointments and promotions, character, capacity and merit, rather than personal or political influence, have guided them. Disnonest officers, as far and as fast as evidence rould be obtained, have been tried and dismissed. Misconduct in patrolmen is inflexibly punished, while gallant acts and meritorious conduct are promptly rewarded. The board is a unit, each member assisting his colleagues in carrying out wholesome reform. The good effects of all this is seen and felf. There is among our citizens a general sense of security and repose arising from their confidence in the efficiency, vigilance, and fidelity of the police. With an incompetent police captain there would have been a fearful loss of life on Saturday evening in East Twenty-third-st., when two tenement buildings, in which gentlemen, though entertaining, as every patriotic rul loss of life on Saturday evening in Last I wenty-third-st., when two tenement omidings, to which 30 or 40 families resided, suddenly collapsed. The inmates, unconscious of their dancer, would, but for the promptness and activity of the police, have been buried with their crieats beneath the walls of their apartments. But nothing less prass-worthy was to be expected from Capt. Allaire or the men under his command.

I am, let me repeat, a party man-nay, more, I am, as I have ever been, a politician. I will go further, at the risk of becoming obnoxious to a popular idea, and admit that, in the sense he intended, I believe, with Gov. Marcy, that to the victors belong the spoils of office. When a Democrat or Whig has been elected President or Governor, I believe that their respective supporters and friends, possessing the requisite qualifications, are entitled to their reward. I have claimed this under all Whig Administrations, and have conceded it to the democracy when that party was in the ascendency. But there are exceptions to every rule. The City of New-York are exceptions to every account of their aspecies are non-partison. This is especially true in reference to the police. Tested by experience, partison police boards have been decided failures. This remark is especially applicable to the breach of faith under Gov. Featon's administration, breach of hint ander which converted a non-partissar into a partissar board. On the other hand, non-partissar boards, created at different periods during the last 25 years, have, by the good service they rendered, vindicated the wisdom of their appointment.

Without impugning the motives of those who seek to change the political status of the Police Board, I earnestly hope that their efforts will prove unsuccessful. The present board is doing well, and every day's experience enables them to do better. Life and property, public order, and social and personal and property, puone order, and social and personal
security depend upon an independent, responsible,
and efficient Board of Police Commissioners. I commend these, with other considerations vital to the
public welfare, to the serious aftention of Mayor
Els, who, as far as I am informed, is discharging his
important and difficult duties in a manner every
way worthy of the trust confided to him.

T. W.

New-York, June 19, 1877.

It looks and sounds odd, somehow, to see and herr a big auctioner in a cigar-shop arcating that shouting: "And l'monly offeres on a do a randa quarterfor this splendidbox of cigars worth sevendo in a collapse of the splendid box of cigars did herrite two going attwo do lines only for the splendidbox of cigars of the shop or in sight but the boy that sweeps out and does the errands.

When you have seen a woman twisting up her back hair and holding twenty-three hair pins in her mouth while she tells a neighbor on the other side of the street how to make strawberry shortcake so that the man can't find the strawberry, the secret of Demosthenes's successful training with the pebbles is no longer a mys-tery.